Borough  of Crewe.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

1925.

Printed by the Crewe Stationery Co. Ltd., Frances Street.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF CREWE

BY

J. D. INGRAM, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of
Isolation Hospitals, and Maternity Home,
Medical Officer in Charge of Maternity and
Child Welfare.

1925.

CREWE:
THE CREWE STATIONERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOROUGH OF CREWE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1925—1926.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR J. N. JACKSON, J.P.

Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. NIXON, J.P.)

ALDERMAN R. P. T. DARLINGTON, J.P.
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„ J. H. KETTELL.
„ W. MICKLEWRIGHT.

COUNCILLOR	Mrs. A. E. ANDRESS	COUNCILLOR	G. PARSONS.
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„	A. G. BOTT.	„	J. SMITH.
„	F. BOTT.	„	W. C. WHITE.
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„	T. KELSALL.		

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1925—1926.

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Members:

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,,	W. C. WHITE.	

DR. C. WILSON, J.P.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Crewe,
20th May, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a Report on the Health Conditions which prevailed in Crewe during the year ending December 31st, 1925.

This Report is a Survey Report and, in the words of the Ministry of Health circular, should deal comprehensively with

(a) The measure of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of public health;

(b) The extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area;

(c) Any further action of importance in the organization or development of public health services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

In looking back over the past five years it becomes evident that considerable progress has been made. The birth rate, it is true, continues to fall, but I am not one of those who regard this as disastrous, rather do I consider it necessary. There is moreover, reason to believe that increasing density of population is accompanied by lessened fertility, in which case the declining birth rate becomes a natural phenomenon The fall in the Infantile Mortality has continued during the last five years, while the general death rate remains, on the whole, steady.

Amongst important steps forward may be noted the establishment of the Municipal Maternity Home, opened in 1921; the final passing of the sewage farm as such in 1924; and the establishment by the Corporation in 1925 of a Motor Ambulance service for the use of rate-payers in general. Considerable progress has also been made in the erection of houses, and on the whole I believe that the shortage of houses, though still existing, has been reduced, but the artificial situation created by the various Rent Acts obscures the real position of housing.

In looking forward it will be realised that several very important problems still await solution. The most urgent of these, and one that is now under consideration, relates to the disposal of house refuse. Another will be found in the large number of privies and pail closets which still exist in the town. Again the Isolation Hospital, though adequate to meet the average needs of the town, is apt to prove inadequate when most needed, i.e., at the height of an epidemic. It may be stated generally that there should be at least one bed for infectious cases to every 1,000 of the population; our present hospital provision provides only one bed for every 1,200 of the population. An additional pavilion should be provided; one containing 16 beds would meet the needs of the town for some time to come.

As pointed out in the section of the report devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare, steady progress has been made in this division of the work of the Public Health Department. The absence of any special provision for the ante-natal care of expectant mothers is a notable gap in our scheme, which, however, the decision you have recently made to appoint an assistant will enable us to fill.

A Municipal abattoir is desirable, indeed essential, if meat inspection is to be carried out at all thoroughly, but the establishment of such an abattoir by itself would not suffice. To be effective it must be accompanied by the marking of all meat inspected and by the prohibition of the sale of unmarked

fresh meat in the town, for in the absence of such regulations any unscrupulous butcher who wished to avoid the meat inspector need only transfer his slaughter house across the borough boundaries.

Progress is also being made, though slowly, towards a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling of food. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations of 1924 ensure greater care and cleanliness in the handling of meat. Signs of greater interest in the cleanliness of milk show themselves in the increasing number of milk retailers who distribute milk in bottles. This is a step in the right direction but it must be accompanied by scrupulous care and attention in the cleansing of the bottles and stoppers used. In the absence of such care the bottled milk may easily be contaminated by the bottles and be even dirtier than it would have been if supplied unbottled. Bread, however, is still supplied as of old, and in its delivery still picks up dirt from hands by no means clean and coats still less clean. It does not appear to be a very formidable undertaking to supply bread wrapped in paper. It can be done in other towns without increased cost and I see no reason why it should not be done also in Crewe.

These remarks show, I hope, that, though much has been done in the past, much more remains to be done in the future.

In conclusion I desire to thank you, the Chairman and Members of the Committee, for the support you have always given to the staff of the Health Department. My thanks are also accorded to the various members of the staff whose ready co-operation and willing assistance is always freely given. Without their skilled work progress would be impossible.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. INGRAM.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area.

The area of the Borough is 2,184 acres. The whole area is divided into four wards of very unequal area, yet the population is fairly equally divided amongst the four wards. The following figures are those found at the Census of 1921 and show the acreage, population, and density of population, that is the number of persons per acre, in the four wards.

Ward.	Area.	Population (1921)	Density.
Central ...	208 ...	11,774 ...	56·6
North ...	941 ...	11,499 ...	12·2
South ...	294 ...	11,003 ...	37·4
West ...	741 ...	12,221 ...	16·5

Population.

The population is estimated to have been 47,700 persons on June 30th, 1925.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)	10,335
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)...	10,920
Rateable Value	£181,384 10s. 0d.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£690

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The Borough occupies a site on both sides of the Valley Brook, a tributary of the Weaver, at a mean elevation of about 170 feet above sea level. The height above sea level varies from 113 feet at the lowest part of the sewage farm to 200 feet at Hightown.

The soil upon which Crewe is built consists of clay deposits with which are mixed up irregular lines and pockets of sand. These clays fill up a hollow in the Keuper series of rocks and

were laid down during the Ice ages. In parts the clays are finely stratified and were evidently formed in still water, most probably in englacial lakes.

The geological orders of the strata are :—

Pleistocene { Newer { River gravels (absent).
Older { Gravel (absent), sand and bedded clays.
Boulder clay.

Trias { Keuper { Red marls with thin sandstones, gypsum and rock salt.
Grey and red sandstones.
Bunter Bunter pebble beds with sandstone.

Carboniferous beds.

A vein of brine underlies part of the Borough, and, as a result of brine pumping, subsidences are taking place to the North of the town. A small portion of ground within the Borough close to the North-Eastern boundary is also affected.

Social Conditions.

Crewe is a railway town and the great majority of the male inhabitants find occupation in the railway works or on the railway. Clothing factories absorb a certain proportion of the female inhabitants.

The chief occupations followed by males and the numbers so occupied were given in the 1921 Census as :—

Metal Workers ...	6,502	Wood Workers ...	536
Railway workers ...	2,441	Builders, Bricklayers...	536
General Labourers	1,062	Painters	299
Clerks, Draughtsmen	1,021	Road Transport ...	228
Commercial Occupations ...	887		

The chief occupations followed by females and the numbers so occupied were similarly given as :—

Tailoring, Dressmaking	1386	Clerks, Typists ...	288
Domestic Servants ...	735	Teachers	225
Commercial Occupations ...	631		

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year after corrections have been made for outward and inward transfers was :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate Births	340	344	684
Illegitimate Births	13	6	19
Total Births ...	353	350	703

The birth rate for Crewe was 14·7 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18·3 per 1,000 of the population.

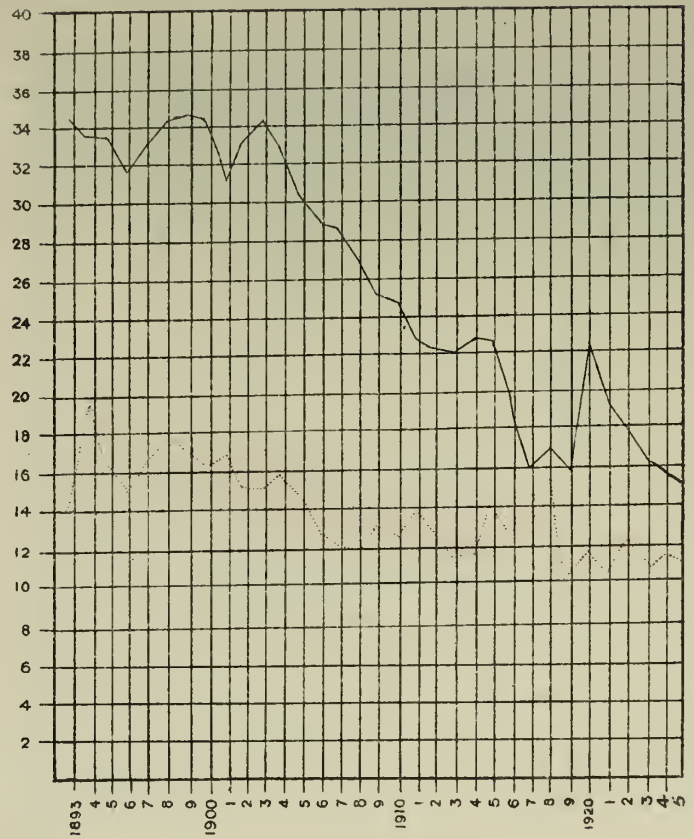
The birth rate has been falling in Crewe since 1903, and the rate recorded this year is the lowest ever recorded in this town. I do not think the rate has yet reached its lowest point but the rate of fall shows signs of lessening.

The number of illegitimate births registered during the year was 19, a number which compares very favourably with the 37 registered during 1924.

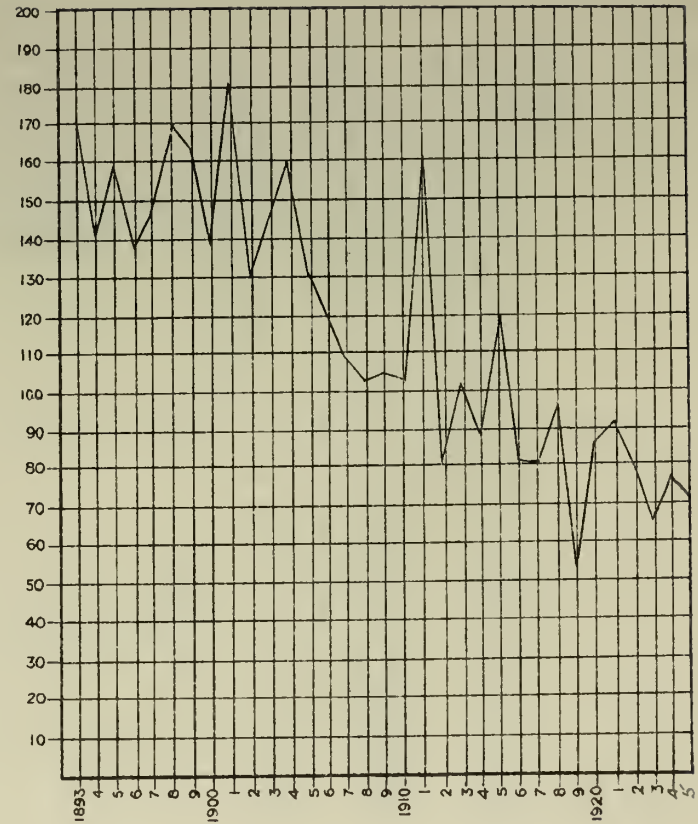
The following figures give the total births, the number and percentage of illegitimate births, and the number of still births since 1921.

Year.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Percentage Illegitimate.	Still-births.
1921	919	21	2·3%	45
1922	863	26	3·0%	41
1923	779	26	3·3%	41
1924	734	37	5·0%	33
1925	703	19	2·7%	29

Under the Notification of Births Act, 739 births were notified to me as having occurred during the year, and 14 other births were ascertained from other sources.



*Birth Rate.*____
Death Rate.



Infantile Mortality Rate.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year after corrections have been made for outward and inward transfers was 545 (268 males and 277 females).

The death rate in Crewe was 11·4 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1924 was 11·55 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales in 1925 was 12·2 per 1,000.

The number of deaths and the death rate for each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1921	469	10·9
1922	597	12·6
1923	524	11·05
1924	549	11·55
1925	545	11·4

The average death rate for this period was 11·3 per 1,000 of the population.

Causes of Death.

Cause of Death.	Number. M.	F.	Cause of Death.	Number. M.	F.
Enteric Fever	—	1	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	4
Smallpox	—	—	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	6	—
Measles	2	3	Diarrhœa, etc., (under 2 years)	3	—
Scarlet Fever	1	3	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	2
Whooping Cough	5	6	Cirrhosis of Liver	3	—
Diphtheria	1	1	Acute and chronic Nephritis	7	13
Influenza	3	4	Puerperal Sepsis	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	1
Meningicoccal Meningitis...	—	—	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	15	10
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	16	11	Suicide	2	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	4	Other Deaths from Violence	9	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	36	36	Other Defined Diseases ...	56	47
Rheumatic Fever	2	2	Ill-Defined or Unknown Diseases	—	—
Diabetes	3	6			
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	21	18			
Heart Disease	28	48			
Arterio Sclerosis	9	7			
Bronchitis	19	22			
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	14	18			

Deaths of Infants.

During the year the deaths of 51 infants under 1 year of age were registered. Of these infants 5 were illegitimate.

The Infantile Mortality rates, that is the number of deaths per 1,000 births of each kind, were:—

Legitimate infants	67·3
Illegitimate infants	263·2
All infants	72·5

The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales was 75.

The causes of death were:—Prematurity, Debility and Congenital Malformations 23; Bronchitis and Pneumonia 10; Diarrhœal Diseases 2; Whooping Cough 3; Tuberculosis 1; Convulsions 1; Other causes 11.

Our local records show the deaths of 50 infants only, the extra death of which we have no local knowledge has been included amongst the "Other Causes."

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths in infants under 1 year of age expressed as ratios per 1,000 births.

Disease.	Average 1893-1900	Average 1901-1910	Average 1911-1920	Average 1921-1925	1925
Prematurity, Debility, Malformation	45·1	49·2	42·2	40·3	32·7
Bronchitis, Pneumonia	31·4	23·6	17·4	14·5	14·2
Diarrhœal Diseases	29·3	19·1	13·2	6·5	2·9
Whooping Cough	5·6	4·9	3·2	2·3	4 3
Tuberculosis	11·1	10·6	1·9	1·7	1·4
Convulsions	11·4	7·2	4·6	2·0	1·4
Other Causes	19·1	16·2	14·2	11·0	15·6
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	153·0	130·8	96·7	78·3	72·5

It will be noted from this table that there has been a steady decline in the infantile mortality during the last 30 years. An interesting question which frequently arises is "How much of this decline is due to Maternity and Child Welfare Work carried out by the Corporation"? The whole of the decline is certainly not due to Infant Welfare Work, for the decline commenced before this work begun in Crewe. I do not doubt that a large proportion, possibly the larger proportion, of this reduction is due to the better social condition and the more sanitary surroundings of the people; but I have also not the slightest doubt that the Infant Welfare Work carried on in the town has had a very important part in making the reduction as great as it is.

To this work I attribute the very large reduction in the deaths ascribed to tuberculosis and convulsions, from 22·5 per 1,000 births in 1893–1900 to 2·8 in 1925, for in all probability the majority of such deaths were due to faulty methods of infant feeding

The following table shows how the reduction in the infantile mortality compares with the reduction in the number of deaths of children aged from 1–5, expressed, like the infantile mortality, as so many per 1,000 births, and with the reduction in the general death rate which is expressed as so many per 1,000 of the population.

Years.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Mortality rate per 1,000 Births, ages 1–5 years.	General Death Rate.
1895–1899	157	71	16·5
1900–1904	151	56	15·9
1905–1909	114	52	13·0
1910–1914	108	54	12·6
1915–1919	89	68	12·9
1920–1924	80	33	11·5
1925	69	41	11.4

The increase in the mortality rate for children aged 1–5 and in the general death rate for the five years 1915–1919 is largely owing to epidemic disease—measles and pneumonia in 1915, and influenza and pneumonia in 1918.

This table shows that on comparing the rates for the year 1925 with those of the period 1895–1899 the general death rate has declined by 30%, the mortality rate of children aged 1–5 years has declined by 42% and the infantile mortality has declined by 56%.

The following table gives the infantile mortality for various periods during the first 12 months.

Years.	Under 1 Week.	Under 1 Month.	2–3 Months.	3–6 Months.	6–12 Months.	Total.
1905–1909	17·4	34·1	21·9	23·7	34·0	114
1910–1914	21·2	37·3	23·2	21·8	25·8	108
1915–1919	23·6	36·8	14·8	14·8	22·6	89
1920–1924	26·8	43·4	13·3	10·3	12·1	80
1925	16·6	33·2	16·6	9·7	9·7	69

This table shows that the reduction in the infantile mortality is due to reductions in the number of deaths after the first month. The number of deaths in the first month of life shows on the whole a tendency to increase but this is entirely due to the increase in the number of deaths in the first week after birth, the proportion of deaths occurring in the remainder of the month shows no change during the last 20 years.

Coroner's Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner to determine the cause of death in 25 cases. In 13 instances death was found to be due to Natural Causes, in 8 to Accidents, and in 4 to Suicide.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnized in the Borough was 282.

The number in previous years were:—1924—315, 1923—312, 1922—294.

Poor Law Relief Statistics.

Mr. G. H. Atkinson, Clerk to the Poor Law Guardians, has kindly supplied the following information for the half years ending March 31st, 1925, and September 30th, 1925.

	Half year ending	
	March 31st.	September 30th.
Number of indoor poor relieved:—		
Able Bodied	—	—
Not Able Bodied ...	337	326
Insane	12	12
Children (Mount Boys' Home)	24	29
Children (Workhouse)	79	90
Total	452	457
Vagrants relieved in Workhouse	3150	3292

During the year ending September 30th, 1925, the number of outdoor poor relieved in the Borough of Crewe was 1,765; the cost of this outdoor relief amounted to £7,321 11s. 1d. 21 vagrants received outdoor relief during this period.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Notified.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	42	38	2
Scarlet Fever	288	257	4
Erysipelas	12	1	—
Pneumonia	18	1	10
Acute Poliœncephalitis	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	1
Puerperal Fever	2	1	2

Age Distribution of Cases.

DISEASE.	Under 1	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–	10–	15–	20–	30–	40–	60 and over.	TOTAL.
Diphtheria	—	1	3	2	2	13	7	2	9	3	—	—	42
Scarlet Fever	—	4	5	17	21	102	71	35	25	8	—	—	288
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	12
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	4	2	18
Acute Poliœncephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

Age Distribution of Deaths.

DISEASE.	Under 1	1–	2–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65–	75– and over	Total.
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	10
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

* In 5 instances the disease had not been notified.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever became epidemic in the last quarter of the year 1924. The increase in the prevalence of this disease first became perceptible in May, and the epidemic reached its height in November, 1924. During 1925 the prevalence of Scarlet Fever remained high throughout the year but with a definite tendency to decline and the epidemic may be considered to have ended in December, 1925.

During the year 288 cases were notified, of which 285 occurred in private houses and 3 in institutions. Of the cases notified 259, or 89·9%, were nursed in the Isolation Hospital and 29 at home.

In 1924 the number of cases notified was 303, of which 298 occurred in private houses.

Ward Distribution.

	West Ward.	Central Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Total.
Cases notified 1924 ...	121 (39·9%)	77 (25·4%)	72 (23·8%)	33 (10·9%)	303
Cases notified 1925 ...	52 (18·1%)	132 (45·8%)	61 (21·2%)	43 (14·9%)	288
	173 (29·3%)	209 (35·3%)	133 (22·5%)	76 (12·9%)	591

During 1924 the prevalence was greatest in the West Ward while in 1925 the Central Ward provided nearly half the cases notified in that year.

Ages of those Attacked.

The following table gives the ages of those attacked during the two years.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 1	1	6–7	46	12–13	28	18–19	7
1–2	10	7–8	36	13–14	24	19–20	14
2–3	20	8–9	48	14–15	24	20-30	42
3–4	40	9–10	35	15–16	15	30–40	13
4–5	46	10–11	47	16–17	18	40–50	2
5–6	41	11–12	24	17–18	8	50–60	2

The following tables relate only to the 583 cases which occurred in private houses during the two years. By "primary case" is meant the first case occurring in the house, "secondary cases" are those occurring subsequently and "return case" is the name given to a new case occurring in a house to which a patient has returned after isolation has been completed, provided such a case occurs within a month of the first patient's discharge from isolation.

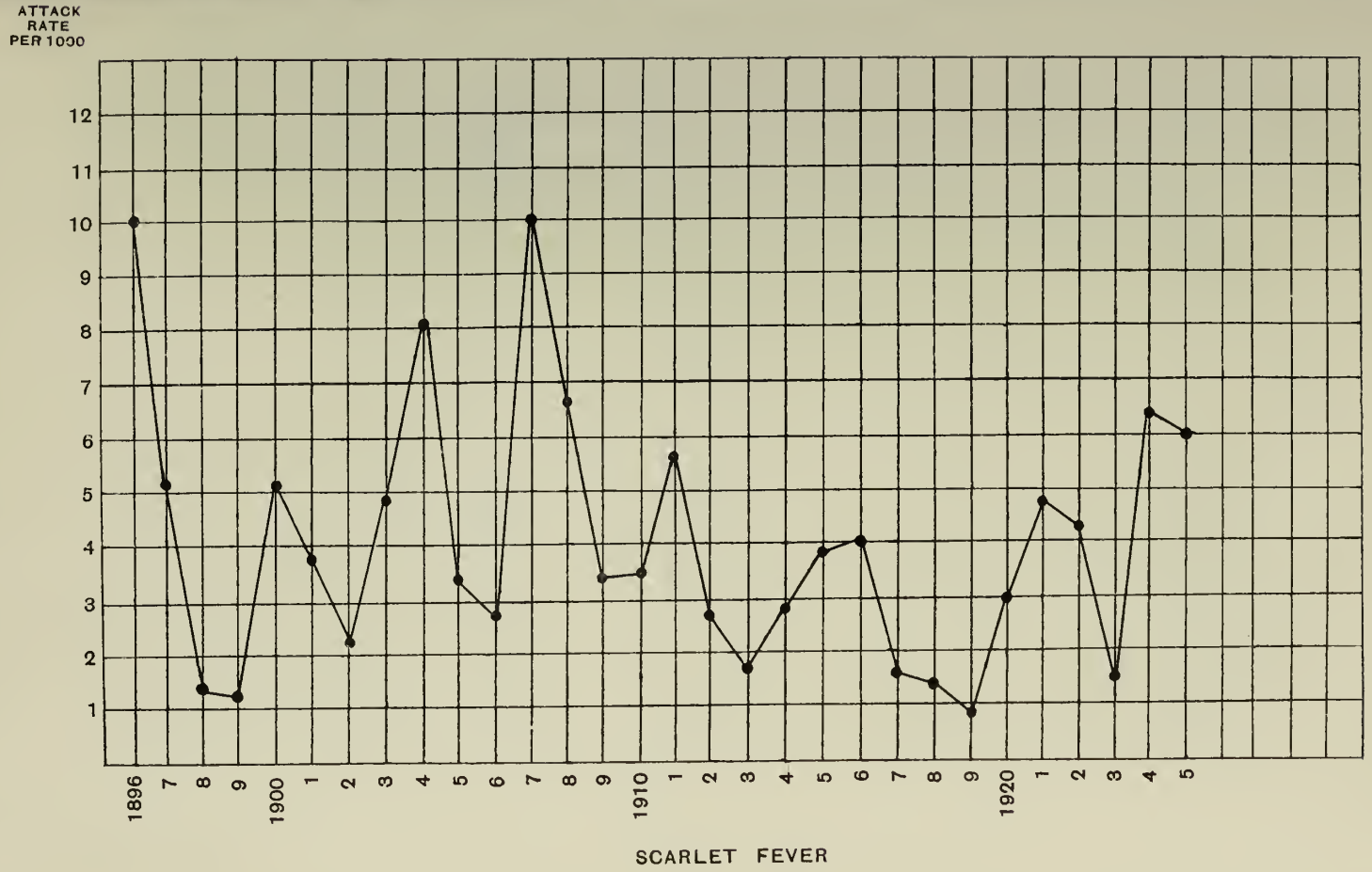

ATTACK RATE PER 1000
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
1896
7
8
9
1900
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
1910
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
1920
1
2
3
4
5
SCARLET FEVER

TABLE I.

No. of Rooms.	Number of Houses.	No. of Occupants.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Return Cases.
3	12	57	12	1	—
4	135	697	135	18	4
5	213	1155	213	41	8
6	111	590	111	11	3
7	10	86	10	—	—
8	6	23	6	3	—
9	2	12	2	1	—
10	2	10	2	—	—
11	2	4	2	—	—
	493	2634	493	75	15

TABLE II.

Number of Persons per Room.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Return Cases.
Under 1	167	15 (9·0%)	4 (2·4%)
1–1·5	224	35 (15·6%)	6 (2.7%)
1·5–2	76	16 (21·0%)	3 (3·9%)
2–2·5	24	9 (37·5%)	2 (8·3%)
2·5–3	1	—	—
	493	75 (15·2%)	15 (3·0%)

The second table shows that with increase in the density of occupations in the home there is an increased liability to the occurrence of secondary and return cases. It must however be remembered that in the majority of instances the increase in the number of persons per room is due to an increase in the number of children in the house, and that children are much more liable to take Scarlet Fever than are adults.

The number of return cases is interesting since all clean cases were discharged after the 28th day of illness, provided their general condition was satisfactory, and many of them had not completed desquamation.

The intervals elapsing between the discharge of the primary case from hospital and the onset of illness in the second were :—

7 days or less	...	4 cases
8 to 14 days	...	7 „
16 to 21 days	...	2 „
22 to 28 days		2 „

The percentage of return cases from the patients discharged from hospital were :—1924—2·9% ; 1925—3·1% ; both years 3%.

The percentage of return cases therefore is no greater after four weeks isolation than it is after the more usual six weeks.

Chart III. illustrates the history of Scarlet Fever in Crewe since 1896 and shows clearly the two major variations to which Scarlet Fever is subject.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria has not been prevalent to any great extent during the past five years. The number of cases notified each year were:—

1925	...	42	cases	...	2 deaths.
1924	...	32	„	...	1 death.
1923	...	17	„	...	3 deaths.
1922	...	59	„	...	7 deaths.
1921	...	76	„	...	1 death.

Antitoxin is supplied free to all local doctors for use within the Borough. This provision is largely taken advantage of as the following figures show; they do not include antitoxin given to patients after admission to hospital:—

1925	...	50	phials	containing	138,000	units supplied.
1924	...	54	„	„	164,000	„ „
1923	...	24	„	„	70,000	„ „
1922	...	19	„	„	48,000	„ „
1921	...	31	„	„	98,000	„ „

Provision was also made for the examination of swabs from suspected cases at the Municipal Laboratory. During 1925 the following specimens were examined at the Laboratory:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria swabs ...	79	611	690
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	1	22	23
Hairs for Ringworm ...	6	2	8

In the cases of both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria it is now possible to test for susceptibility to these diseases by means of the Dick and the Schick tests and to immunize susceptible children against them. No use has been made of these tests in Crewe.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

During the past five years twelve cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified.

1925	...	4 cases	...	1 death.
1924	...	5 „	...	1 „
1923	...	2 „	...	1 „
1922	...	0 „	...	0 „
1921	...	1 case	...	0 „

There is, however, reason to believe that these notifications do not represent the full incidence of the disease in the town for in several instances the later development of some of the characteristic sequelæ has made it clear that the former obscure illness was in fact encephalitis.

Influenza.

Epidemics of influenza still make their appearance from time to time, each epidemic differing in some respects from those which have preceded it. The annual number of deaths since 1918 when the present series of epidemics commenced is as follows:—

1918 ...	138 deaths	1921 ...	9 deaths	1924 ...	24 deaths
1919 ...	51 „	1922 ...	22 „	1925 ...	7 „
1920 . .	51 „	1923 ...	18 „		

Tuberculosis.

The following figures give the death rate from Tuberculosis of the lungs for each quinquennium since 1900:—

Period.	Death rate,
1900–1904	0·79
1905–1909	0·65
1910–1914	0·81
1915–1919	0·82
1920–1924	0·70
1925	0·57

The number of new cases notified and the number of deaths registered during the year are given in the following table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
15	3	4	5	1	—	—	1	—
20	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	6	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
35	4	5	—	1	2	2	—	—
45	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	26	18	13	9	6	4	2	2

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the 44 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 7 died within 6 months after notification, 1 within one month and 4 died before being notified.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under the Public Health Act, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Scheme for the area, of which Crewe forms part, is administered by the County Council.

Cancer.

The following figures which give the death rate from all forms of Cancer for each quinquennium since 1900 illustrate the steadily increasing importance of these conditions as causes of death :—

Period.	Death Rate.
1900–1904	0·51
1905–1909	0·76
1910–1914	0·91
1915–1919	1·12
1920–1924	1·19
1925	1·51

In the first quinquennium the deaths from Cancer formed 5% of the total deaths from all causes. In the last quinquennium, twenty years later, the deaths from Cancer represent 10% of all deaths.

Other Infectious Diseases.

Other diseases which produce epidemics practically every year are Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox. None of these are notifiable and our knowledge of their prevalence is limited to the returns furnished by the teachers of the various schools. During the past five years none of these diseases has produced an epidemic of noteworthy dimensions, yet two of them, Measles and Whooping Cough, caused twice as many deaths as did Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.
Deaths from Whooping Cough	6	7	4	2	11	30
,, ,, Measles	1	6	5	6	5	23
,, ,, Diphtheria ...	1	7	3	1	2	14
,, ,, Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	1	2	4	13

Disinfection.

Disinfection of the rooms and articles which have been exposed to infection is carried out as a matter of routine after all the notifiable infectious diseases and occasionally on the request of the occupants after other diseases. Rooms are

commonly disinfected by means of formaldehyde fumigators, though occasionally a formalin spray is employed. Articles of clothing and bedding are disinfected in the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

During the year 373 houses and 1 school were disinfected, together with 94 lots of bedding from the Cottage Hospital.

The amount of disinfectants used during the year was as follows:—

Izal	80 galls.	Fumigators ...	5 gross.
Other Disinfectants	240 ,,	Sanitary Dry Lime	5 tons.
Izal Powder ...	2 tons.	Sulphur Candles ...	1 gross.
Formaldehyde ...	6 galls.		

There is no cleansing station for dealing with verminous persons and their belongings, the latter however are occasionally dealt with by the steam disinfector at the hospital.

Isolation.

Two hospitals have been provided for the isolation of cases of infectious disease (1) the Isolation Hospital with accommodation for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, but to which occasional cases of other infectious diseases, e.g., Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, are admitted; (2) the Small-pox Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during the year.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Erysipelas	Puerp'l Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Pneumonia.	Sore Throat	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tetanus	Others	Total.
Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Admitted during 1925	259	17	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	20	314
Total ...	293	23	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	20	354
Discharged during 1925	275	22	1	1	—	—	9	1	—	19	328
Died during 1925 ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	9
Remaining in Hospital at end of 1925	15	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	17

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Under this heading comes the work carried out by the Local Authority in supervising the welfare of young children; nominally of children under 5 years of age, actually of children who have not yet begun to attend school and so have not yet passed under the supervision of the School Authorities. For this work the nursing staff consists of two whole time health visitors and one nurse who devotes one fifth of her time to this work.

Chart II. and the table on page 13 show how the Infantile Mortality has declined during the past 30 years but the table on page 14 which shows the distribution of the Infantile Mortality through the first year of life shows that this reduction has been obtained largely in the later months of the year. During the first week of life there has been no reduction in the death rate, the rate on the contrary shows a steady increase. Infant Welfare Work directed to the infant can do nothing to lessen these early deaths, for the causes have been in operation before birth. Ante-natal work alone holds out any prospect of being able to effect a reduction in the number of such deaths.

The ante-natal work carried out at present in Crewe consists of an ante-natal clinic held weekly at the Maternity Home, while a certain amount is also done by the health visitors in the course of their work. This however is hardly sufficient and this portion of the work stands in need of further development.

The records of the health visitors show that steady progress is being made. The following paragraphs give a summary of their work.

During the year 739 births were notified and each was visited. The number of living babies found, after deducting still births, deaths, and those which had left the town, was 671 of which number advice was refused in 16 cases (2·4%).

The number of babies found to be breast fed entirely on the first visit was 579, or 88·4%, 5 babies were partly breast fed and partly fed on artificial foods, while 71 were fed entirely on artificial foods.

As in previous years the commonest food employed as a substitute was cows' milk, used in 49 cases, as compared with all other artificial foods used in 27 cases.

The following figures show the percentage of babies breast fed at various ages during the past three years and though the period is short yet definite improvement is seen.

Percentage of babies breast fed at the age of

	14 days.	3 months.	6 months.
1923	85·7%	35·7%	24·9%
1924	86·4%	39·9%	29·1%
1925	88·4%	45·3%	29·3%

Greater progress has been made in securing separate sleeping accommodation for the infants. The percentage of babies sleeping alone has been :—

1925 46·3%	1923 39·2%	1921 19·9%	1919 7·2%
1924 41·9%	1922 24·1%	1920 12·9%	1918 4·7%

The following table summarises the work done during the year.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	Total.
First visits to Infants under 1 year ..	363	265	74	702
Re-visits „ „ „ „ ...	1271	717	337	2325
First visits to Illegitimate Infants ...	9	4	1	14
Re-visits „ „ „ ...	42	27	52	121
Still births	7	4	2	13
Re-visits 1 to 5 years	2419	1625	532	4576
Visits to Ante-natal cases	59	41	27	127
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis ...	167	291	16	474
Other visits	3	25	8	36
	4340	2999	1049	8388

Attendances at the Welfare Centres.

	No. of Infants.	Attendances.
Lyon Street Centre ...	359	1303
St. John's „ ...	256	1449
Total ...	615	2752

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants.

During the year 336 families were supplied with milk free or half cost. The total quantity supplied was 1,362 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint.

276 families were supplied with 1,130 gallons, 3 quarts, 1 pint, free, and 60 families with 231 gallons, 2 quarts at half cost.

Maternity Home.

The Borough Maternity Home, Linden Grange, Hungerford Avenue, was opened in October, 1921. The original accommodation for patients consisted of two 4-bedded wards, and one isolation ward. The original nursery proved somewhat inadequate in size and the mothers' sitting room was taken over and fitted up as the nursery. The old nursery was turned into a 2-bedded ward. The accommodation now consists of two 4-bedded wards, one 2-bedded ward, one 1-bedded isolation ward, labour room, sink room and duty room on the first floor; the ground floor containing the nursery, ante-natal room, office and staff rooms.

During the year the number of admissions was 100. The average duration of stay was 17 days. Of the deliveries 51 were conducted by medical men, and 44 by the midwives of the Home.

Orthopædic After-care Centre.

This Centre was established by the Cheshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare. It is held on Tuesday forenoons at the Clinic Rooms, Lyon Street. The actual management of this Centre is in the hands of a local Committee, while the staff are composed of local St. John and Red Cross nurses who work under the supervision and direction of trained nurses from the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. An Orthopædic Surgeon visits the Centre at regular intervals.

During the year 13 Crewe children under the age of 5 years attended the Centre. The conditions from which they suffered were :—Rickets, 5 cases; Erbs paralysis, 2 cases; other forms of Paralysis, 2 cases; Tuberculosis of hip joint, 1 case; other conditions, 3 cases.

Provision has been made by the Corporation for assisting suitable cases in obtaining hospital treatment and necessary appliances. During the past year one case of Rickets was provided with hospital treatment under this scheme.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

For Infectious Cases.—No provision is made except during the epidemic periods when the voluntary services of the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are given to assist in home nursing.

For Non-Infectious Cases—Two nurses are maintained by the Webb Nursing Institute to assist the sick poor.

Midwives.

The Midwives are under the control of the County Council and 16 practice in Crewe. During 1925 the fees of general practitioners called in to attend confinements in the Borough were paid by the County Council in 74 cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

A. Provided by the Town Council.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Consultation Centres:—

   (*a*) Old Railway Hospital, Lyon Street. Accommodation, 3 rooms:—a large waiting room, weighing room and doctor's room. Open on Thursday afternoons 2-30 to 4-30 o'clock.

   (*b*) St. John's Church Room, Stalbridge Road. Accommodation, 2 rooms: a large hall used as waiting room and weighing room, and a small room used as the doctor's room. Open Monday afternoons from 2-30 to 4-30 o'clock.

   There is no Treatment Centre in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

2. School Clinics.

   (*a*) Refraction Clinic, Old Railway Hospital, Lyon Street. Hours: Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

   (*b*) Minor Ailment and Inspection Clinic, Old Railway Hospital, Lyon Street. Each morning 9 to 10 o'clock.

   (*c*) Dental Clinic, Cobden Street. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

B. Provided by the County Council.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1, Gatefield Street.

Hospitals.

Tuberculosis.—An open-air Shelter with two beds at the Isolation Hospital has been approved for the treatment of adult males.

Maternity.—The Borough Maternity Home, Linden Grange. Hungerford Avenue. Accommodation, two 4-bedded wards, one 2-bedded ward and one 1-bedded isolation ward.

Fever.—The Borough Isolation Hospital, Middlewich Street, Accommodation, Scarlet Fever, 1 block of two wards with two side wards, containing 16 beds. A similar block with 12 beds for Diphtheria One block with two wards containing 10 beds for Enteric Fever. One Observation block with two single bedded wards.

Small-pox.—The Borough Small-pox Hospital, Pym's Lane. A hut containing two double-bedded wards.

Other Hospitals, etc., in the Borough.—

L. M. & S. Rly. Co's Hospital, Mill Street.
Nursing Home, Ruskin Road. (Discontinued 1926.)
Cottage Hospital, Victoria Avenue.
The Webb Orphanage, Victoria Avenue.

Ambulance Facilities:—

Infectious Cases.—Isolation Hospital Ambulance (motor).

Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Borough Ambulance (motor) which is worked by members of the Red Cross Society.

The Red Cross and Order of St. John Motor Ambulance, which is worked by the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. This Ambulance will shortly be replaced by a second Borough Ambulance, which will be worked by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

8. Public Health Staff.

J. D. Ingram, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospitals and of the Maternity Home.

H. Y. Stazicker, (1, 2, & 3) Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

W. Hazeldine (3), A. B. Hauldren (3), Sanitary Inspectors

Margaret Rouen (5), Health Visitor.

Nancy Macadam (4 & 5), Health Visitor.

Mary Manley (4), Part-time Health Visitor.

R. W. Leach, Ethel Fisher, Clerks in Medical Officer's Office.

E. Dutton, H. Richardson, Clerks in Sanitary Inspector's Office.

C. Page, Matron, Isolation Hospital.

A. Shields (5), Matron, Maternity Home.

(1) Certified Member Royal Sanitary Institute.
(2) Member Institute Cleansing Superintendents.
(3) Member Sanitary Inspector's Association.
(4) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
(5) Certificate, Central Midwives' Board.

Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, etc., in force in the Borough.

Acts.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, adopted February, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted October, 1896.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part II, except Sections 21, 26.

Parts III, IV, V, VI.

Part X, Section 95.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted October, 1913.

Byelaws, relating to

Slaughterhouses, December, 1878.
Cleansing of footways and pavements, December, 1878.
Nuisances, December, 1879; amended October, 1901.
Houses let in lodgings, April, 1882.
Tripe Boiler, April, 1883.
Gut Scraper, November, 1894.
Tents, Vans and Sheds, October, 1898.
Common Lodging Houses, January, 1899.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, June, 1899.
New Buildings, January, 1900.
Prohibition of Spitting, December, 1902.
Covering of Milk Vessels, June, 1906.
Rag and Bone Dealer, September, 1912.
Movable Ashpits, March, 1922.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The town's water supply is derived from a pumping station at Whitmore, about 10 miles South of Crewe. There are three pumps drawing supplies from bore holes sunk to varying depths in the Triassic rocks. Occasional analyses show that the water is pure and of excellent quality though somewhat hard.

A typical analysis is as follows:—

Total Solids in solution	13·4
Total Solids in suspension	Nil
Combined Chlorine	1.0
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 18° C.	0·012
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 18° C.	0·036
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0·0014 or 0·02 per million
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrite)	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)	0·10
Total hardness	9.4
Temporary hardness	6.3

The figures in this analysis represent grains per gallon.

During the year a total of .57,797,340 gallons were supplied to the town, apart from the quantity supplied by the Company to their own property. This means an average of 14·8 gallons per person per day.

The water supply is constant and is laid on to the houses directly. Even during recent years of drought the supply has proved adequate.

Rivers and Streams.

Crewe is drained by two streams, the North or Leighton Brook which rises in the North-East of the town and the Valley Brook which arises near Alsager, about 14 miles away, and passes through the Southern portion of the town. Both these brooks enter the river Weaver.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is a system of drains and sewers throughout the Borough.

The sewage was originally disposed of on the Corporation Sewage Farm, laid down in 1872 and with an area of 260 acres.

The sewage made its way along two main outfall sewers, the Northern and the Southern, to the lowest portion of the farm. It was then pumped untreated and distributed over the land in the manner known as broad irrigation.

The effluents after their passage over the land flowed into two streams, the North and the Valley Brooks, both of which ultimately reach the river Weaver.

In 1914, a new sewage works was opened which dealt with the sewage from the Southern Outfall Sewer by means of open septic tanks, percolating filter beds and humus tanks. Ten years later, in February, 1924, the work of continuing the Northern Outfall Sewer to the Sewage Works at the Southern Outfall was completed and the whole of the sewage of the town is now dealt with by the works and none is distributed over the land.

In view of the important question of the disposal of house refuse now under consideration by the Council it is of interest to recall that 30 years ago, in 1896, the Council laid down a small plant for screening household refuse. The screen was in two layers and was moved from side to side and from before and backwards. The upper layer rejected broken crockery, bottles, tins, etc., the second rejected the coarse cinders which were shot straight into the stoke-hole and used to raise steam, while the fine ash which passed through the screen was treated with sulphuric acid and then mixed up with the nightsoil.

This plant, though primarily intended for use in the disposal of nightsoil, bears a striking resemblance in its operation to the methods of refuse salvage now contemplated.

Closet Accommodation.

The following table gives the approximate number of each variety of closet accommodation in the town at the end of 1925 as compared with previous years.

	1920	1922	1924	1925
Water-closets	7,833	7,962	8,338	8,552
Waste Water-closets... ...	1,002	1,002	998	998
Pail Closets	2,787	2,760	2,545	2,513
Covered Privy Middens ...	102	98	69	61
Total	11,724	11,822	11,942	12,124

In 1922, the Council put into operation a scheme whereby owners of pail closets or mixen privies who were willing to substitute water closets for these conveniences were given the necessary fittings free of charge. The scheme came to an end during 1925. It will be seen that during the past five years waste water closets have been reduced by 4, pail closets by 274, and privies by 41. Not all of these conveniences were made under the Council's scheme, several were made as a result of the service of notices on account of defective structure. Pails and privies have thus been reduced by 11% during the past five years, progress that cannot by any means be considered satisfactory and the conversion of the remaining dry closets remains one of the pressing problems the Council has to solve.

Scavenging.

During 1925 the estimated total amount collected was 13,002 tons, an average of 24·7 cwts. per house per annum. The cost of removal worked out at 8s. 10d. per house, as compared with 9s. 0¾d. per house last year.

The fleet employed in the removal of house refuse consists of 5 horses, 7 carts, 2 Vulean Motors and 4 Ford Motors. For the nightsoil collection 1 horse, 3 carts and 1 Ford Motor are employed.

The charge made for the removal of waste paper and other trade refuse brought in a sum of £154 16s. 5d. for the year.

Ashbins.

Further progress has been made in obtaining a satisfactory condition of dustbins. It may be recalled that in 1922 the Council adopted a bye law regulating the type and size of dustbins. During the past year a system of hiring dustbins was adopted. Any householder can participate in this scheme and his share consists in the payment of 1s. 4d. per annum; the Health Department provides the dustbin and keeps it in order replacing it when worn out. This scheme was only put into operation towards the end of the year but on December 31st, the number of householders who had entered the scheme was 12.

In the case of other dustbins the number found to require renewal was 254. In 220 cases the dustbins were ordered by the owners from the Corporation, while in 34 instances they were provided by the Corporation in default under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Up to the present time the house refuse has been disposed of by tipping it in various parts of the Borough Suitable sites however are practically absent and the provision of some alternative method of refuse disposal has been a pressing matter for some time. Now the question is becoming acute. The problem has been before the Council for some years and a scheme now in preparation contemplates dealing with the refuse on the lines commonly adopted in salvage plants, but difficulties in the way have still to be surmounted.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A tabular statement of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year is given on page 59 of the Appendix.

Smoke Abatement.

It was not deemed necessary to take any action during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisances from smoke.

Various Premises.

Pig Keepers. There are 52 pig keepers in the Borough, and these premises are in general maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Cinemas and Theatres. There are in the town 5 cinemas and 1 theatre. They are frequently inspected.

Common Lodging Houses. There are 8 common lodging houses in the Borough. These are kept under constant supervision and the regulations are strictly enforced.

Offensive Trades. The offensive trades carried on in Crewe are:—

Two Marine Store dealers.
One Tripe dresser and fat reducer.
One Rag and Metal merchant.
One Gut scraper.

Schools.

Particulars relating to the sanitary condition and water supply of the schools, and the action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease are given in a separate report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A—Milk Supply.

In general the quality of milk produced within, or brought into the borough is good. Some 60 samples of milk are taken by the County Inspector each year for analysis and of these two on an average are adversely reported upon. During 1925 the number of samples of milk taken was 61 and of these one was returned as being adulterated.

Three producers of Grade A milk distribute part of their produce in Crewe or in the immediate vicinity. It is interesting to note that since Grade A milk made its appearance in Crewe

other milk sellers have commenced to retail their milk in bottles also. The mere fact that milk is sold in bottles gives no guarantee that the milk is either pure or clean, yet it is a step in the right direction. The retailing of milk in bottles safeguards it to a very large degree from contamination by dirt in transit or in the home and we may hope that those milk producers who have taken the first step of bottling their milk will take the further one of ensuring that their milk complies with the standards of cleanliness required for the granting of Grade A licenses.

It is difficult to say how much of the milk sold in the town has been pasteurised before distribution. Some of it undoubtedly has been thus treated. With regard to pasteurisation of milk in general I can only regard it as an unqualified evil, for by delaying the souring of dirty milk it makes it possible to sell more of such milk than would otherwise be the case. A pure, clean milk has no need of pasteurising but until such milk can be produced in sufficient quantities, pasteurisation must be tolerated.

Towards the end of the year the Borough Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Frank Leech, was appointed the Council's Veterinary Inspector for the purposes of the Milk and Dairies Acts, 1915 and 1922, and the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The Council also decided that the Inspector should inspect all dairy cattle within the Borough once every three months. The first inspection was completed in the early months of 1926 and the result may be stated here. Two cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder; both were killed.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 51 dairies and milkshops in the town. These are frequently inspected and are kept in a clean condition The number of cowsheds within the Borough is 39. The construction of many of these cowsheds does not come up to modern standards, the commonest defects are insufficient arrangements for light

and ventilation. In a few no provision at all is made for these very necessary requirements. While it is true that the methods of production are of far greater importance in obtaining clean milk than are the buildings in which the milk is produced, I consider that the character of the cowshed places several of the Crewe dairymen under a needless handicap.

B—Meat.

There are 9 private slaughter-houses in the Borough. The existence of so many slaughter-houses scattered through the town does not make for efficient meat inspection. Every effort is made to ensure that as much as possible of the meat is inspected at the time of slaughter and the arrangements made with the butchers as to notification of alterations in the times of killing work smoothly and well. It will be obvious, however, that the meat inspection cannot be carried out with that degree of completeness and efficiency which would justify the marking of the meat which was passed, about the desirability of which there can be no question, and in consequence the Council decided not to mark inspected meat.

The requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are complied with in the shops but in the covered market the meat is still exposed without further protection.

There is no public slaughter-house as yet in Crewe.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered ...	6	7	7
Licensed ...	6	2	2
Total ...	12	9	9

The following table gives the amounts of meat, etc., seized during the year.

	Tuber-culosis.	Flukes.	Putre-faction.
Beef	4038	123¼	500
Pork	1868½	—	12
Fish	—	—	56
Fruit and Vegetables	—	—	952
Total ...	5906½	123¼	1520

The total weight of meat seized during the past 5 years was :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1925 ...	2	19	41¾
1924 ...	3	12	3
1923 ...	1	15	4½
1922 ...	2	19	103
1921 ...	1	14	77¾

The meat, etc., seized was formerly given to one of the marine store dealers for disposal but since the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, came into operation a price of 1/- per cwt. has been obtained.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Health Department and the local butchers.

Other Foods.

Frequent inspections are made by the members of the Sanitary Staff for the purpose of food inspection. The quantities seized during the year as being unsound are given in the table above.

Frequent inspections are also paid to bakehouses and other premises where food is manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed

for sale, such premises as, for example, ice cream shops, fresh fish and fried fish shops, etc.

D—No cases of food poisoning occurred in the area during the year.

E—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Council, to whose Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. Laird, I am indebted for the following information respecting the samples taken in Crewe during 1925.

"The following samples were submitted to the Public Analyst:—

Arrowroot 1, Butter 8, Cakes and Pastry 3, Camphorated Oil 2, Cheese 5, Cocoa 4, Coffee 2, Cream, preserved 1, Flour 1, Ginger, ground 1, Glycerine 2, Gregory's Powder 1, Sauce 1, Yeast 1, Lard 3, Liquorice Powder 2, Milk 61, Milk, condensed 1, Pepper 1. Total 101.

Four of the samples were returned as adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality, viz:—one butter, one glycerine, one milk and one sponge cake.

The butter contained 0·9 per cent. excess of water. The glycerine contained 10 parts per million of arsenic. The milk was adulterated with 2·8 per cent. of water and was only just up to standard for fat, and the sponge cake contained 0·28 per cent. of boron preservative.

None of these samples were considered sufficiently serious to warrant prosecutions, but a caution was administered to the seller in each case.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 92 factories and 232 workshops in the Borough.

1.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	366	...	...
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	39	4	...
Workplaces ... ... (Other than outworkers' premises included in part III.)	21	...	...
TOTAL	426	4	...

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation — Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	...	...
Total	4	4	...	...

3.—Home Work.

14 lists were received from makers of wearing apparel relating to 17 home workers. The premises of each outworker were visited.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners	34
Dressmakers and Milliners	36
Tailors	10
Watchmakers and Jewellers	9
Tinsmiths	5
Cabinetmakers and Joiners	10
Bootmakers and Repairers	41
Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bottlers	3
Cycle Repairers	16
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Wheelwrights	3
Stonemasons	3
Picture Framers	3
Rag Stores	3
Blacksmiths	4
Artificial Teeth	8
Others	32
Total number of workshops on Register	232

5.—Other Matters.

Class.		Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	4
	Reports (of full action taken)	...

HOUSING.

The following table shows the population and the number of houses as found at the last five Census enumerations. In one

instance, the number of houses in 1911, the census record was incomplete but the information required has been obtained from the rate books.

Year.	Population	Houses.		Persons per house.	No. of Families.	Average size of Family.
		Total.	Empty.			
1881	24385	4824	236	5·5	—	—
1891	28761	6001	275	4·8	5811	4·9
1901	42074	9219	457	4·6	—	—
1911	44960	10378	462	4·3	9955	4·5
1921	46497	10512	177	4·4	10920	4·2

This table brings out the interesting fact that during the greater part of the past 45 years the number of houses has been increasing more quickly than the population. The figures for 1921, however, show that during the previous 10 years housing had failed to keep up with the growth of the population, a check which was undoubtedly due to the interruption of building caused by the war. The figures for 1921 show that there was a house for every 4·4 persons while in 1881 there was only a house for every 5·5 persons. Any gain to the town through the more rapid increase in the number of houses has been more than neutralized by the diminution in the size of the family. The census figures show that the average size of the family has fallen from 4·9 members in 1891 to 4·2 members in 1921 and this fall appears to be still continuing. The figures for 1921 show that the number of families exceed the number of houses by 408. The table also shows that the percentage of families not living in separate houses fell from 1·5% in 1891 to 0·4% in 1911 but rose to 4·5% in 1921. These observations show clearly that the number of houses in 1921 was insufficient to house the people and they indicate the two main causes which have produced the shortage, first the cessation of house building during the war and the diminished production of houses in the years following the war, and second the reduction in the size of the family, for this obviously means that more houses are required to accommodate a population made up of small families than is required to accommodate the same population made up of large

families. The housing question in Crewe, however, cannot be considered with reference to Crewe alone. The tendency of Crewe is to expand towards the South-western sections of the borough and to overflow into the surrounding county areas.

The census of 1921 shows that a considerable number of railwaymen, whose occupation is in Crewe, reside in the neighbouring townships. It points out that the proportion of railwaymen in Crewe per 1,000 males was 132, exclusive of railway shopmen and platelayers and that the Crewe centre extends to Nantwich, both the Urban District and the Rural District returning proportions of 55. Such a state of affairs is due in some cases to the workers being unable to find houses in Crewe and so being forced to look elsewhere, but in many cases it is due to deliberate choice on the part of the workers.

Shortage of Houses.

As already stated the census of 1921 showed that there was a decided shortage of houses and that the extent of the shortage could not well be put lower than 600 houses. This shortage still continues.

The measures taken by the Corporation provide for the erection of 576 houses, of which 338 have been built.

The following figures show the progress made:—

Gresty Road Site—(completed) in Borough 64, outside Borough 152, total 216.
Alton Street Site—built 108, to be built 40, total 108.
West Street Site—built 14, to be built 198, total 212.

As the following figures show, a steady increase is taking place in the number of houses built by private enterprise.

Houses built by private enterprise in					1921	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1922	1
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1923	15
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1924	82
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1925	142

Overcrowding.

The following figures show the percentages of the populations at the various census periods where the density of occupation was greater than two persons per room.

1921	4·5%
1911	3·9%
1901	2·1%

These figures show that the degree of serious overcrowding was decidedly greater in 1921 than in the previous census years, how far the increase is directly due to the housing shortage is difficult to estimate, since a greater increase is found to have occurred when the census figures relating to 1911 and 1901 are compared, for in each of these two years there were slightly over 450 empty houses available. In some figures collected from the information on food cards in 1918 it was found that out of 172 cases of overcrowding 126 were due to the size of the family and only 46 to two families living in one house.

Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of housing in Crewe is fairly good. The commonest defect in the older houses is dampness, largely owing to the absence of damp-proof courses, defects due to general lack of timely repairs and to defective sanitary work are all too common.

Unhealthy Areas.

No representations were made in regard to unhealthy areas during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(*a*) Total (including numbers given separately under (*b*) 174

(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(i.) By the Local Authority ... ... —

(ii.) By other bodies or persons ... —

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

I.—Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	180
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	154

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	142

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act*, 1925.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ...	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(*a*) by owners	6
	(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close -

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 6

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(*a*) by owners 6

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners —

C. *Proceedings under sections* 11, 14 *and* 15 *of the Housing Act,* 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ... —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... —

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ... —

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... —

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. —

Appendix.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following Diseases are compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Cholera.
Continued and Relapsing Fevers.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
Erysipelas.
Puerperal Fever.
Scarlet Fever.
Small Pox.
Typhus Fever.

Other Diseases compulsorily notifiable under Orders or Regulations made by the Ministry of Health are:—

Plague.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Acute Poliomyelitis.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Tuberculosis (all forms).
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Malaria.
Dysentery.
Trench Fever.

Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, etc., in force in the Borough.

Acts.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, adopted February, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted October, 1896.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part II, except Sections 21, 26.
Part III, IV, V, VI.
Part X, Section 95.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted October, 1913.

Byelaws, relating to

Slaughterhouses, December, 1878.

Cleansing of footways and pavements, December, 1878.

Nuisances, December, 1879; amended October, 1901.

Houses let in lodgings, April, 1882.

Tripe Boiler, April, 1883.

Gut Scraper, November, 1894.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, October, 1898.

Common Lodging Houses, January, 1899.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, June, 1899.

New Buildings, January, 1900.

Prohibition of Spitting, December, 1902.

Covering of Milk Vessels, June, 1906.

Rag and Bone Dealer, September, 1912.

Movable Ashpits, March, 1922.

METEOROLOGY.—Mr. M. Morgan, the Curator of Queen's Park, has kindly furnished the figures for the following table:—

1924	Total Rainfall in inches	No. of Rainy Days	Prevailing Wind in Days								Mean Temperature			
			N.	S.	E.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	Max'm in Shade	Min'm in Shade	One foot deep	Four feet deep
January ...	2·14	9	—	8	2	1	2	—	10	8	45·0	33·0	41·0	44·0
February	3·72	18	—	3	1	3	2	—	11	8	47·0	34·0	41·0	43·0
March ...	0·39	3	4	1	—	5	16	3	2	—	48·0	33·0	41·0	42·0
April ...	1·35	7	1	4	—	7	6	3	5	4	58·0	34·0	44·0	44·0
May ...	*4·24	14	—	2	—	4	1	1	10	12	69·0	45·0	54·0	48·0
June ...	—	—	7	—	—	8	6	1	3	5	75 0	47·0	61·0	54·0
July ...	†2·20	9	1	1	—	8	5	2	8	4	78·0	52·0	64·0	61·0
August ...	1·77	11	—	9	—	4	6	1	8	3	74·0	53·0	63·0	59.0
September	3·27	16	3	7	—	8	6	—	4	2	62·0	44·0	56·0	58·0
October ...	3·22	15	—	8	1	6	11	—	3	2	59·0	43·0	52·0	56·0
November	1·60	8	1	—	6	—	10	4	3	6	41·0	27·0	41·0	50 0
December	2 18	7	—	3	2	3	9	2	8	4	40·0	29·0	37·0	43·0
Total ...	25·98	117	17	46	12	57	80	17	75	58	—	—	—	—

* Record omitted for one day.
† „ „ „ two days.

Record of Motor Vehicles to 31st December, 1925.

(BRIEFLY).

No.	Make.	Date Purchased.	Petrol used Gallons	Engine Oil used. Gallons.	Tyres. Make.	Tyres. Mileage.	Total Mileage. Vehicle.	Cost of Repairs, etc. Wages. £ s. d.	Cost of Repairs, etc. Replacem'ts. £ s. d.	Total Cost. £ s. d.	Cost per Mile. Maintenance.
1	Ford ...	January, 1921 ...	2248	67½	Trubleproof ... Trubleproof ... Avon	3813 3813 920	19819	43 7 7	61 11 5	104 19 0	1·31
2	Ford ...	June, 1921 ...	1925	53⅝	Collier ... ... Collier ... ... Super-Cushion	5395 5395 7423	17981	46 18 11	87 3 1	134 2 0	1·80
3	Ford ...	August, 1922 ...	1712	49¾	Swineheart ... Swineheart ... N.A.P.	1311 1311 5647	12763	32 6 11	62 19 6	95 6 5	1·80
4	Vulcan ...	August, 1922 ...	1648	49¾	Solids ... ... Twin on Rear	2626 4239	11859	55 8 11	86 18 7	142 7 6	2·80
5	Ford ...	February, 1923 ...	874	27¾	N.A.P.	8234	8234	14 14 0	11 14 5	26 8 5	0·77
6	Vulcan ...	June, 1923 ...	1327	31	Solids	8624	8624	11 2 2	13 5 11	24 18 1	0·69
7	Ford Hospital Amb.	June, 1923 ...	333	14	Pneumatic ...	4572	4572	0 17 7	0 7 5	1 5 0	0·07
8	St. John's Ambulance	Taken over March, 1925 ...	202	9	Pneumatic ...	—	—	10 16 2	18 13 7	29 9 9	—
9	Borough Ambulance (Morris)	April, 1925 ...	157	6⅞	Pneumatic ...	2010	2010	1 5 1	1 12 5	2 17 6	0.34

TABLE shewing total cost, number of tons, etc., for day and night work.

HORSES.

MONTH, 1925	DAY WORK. Wages. £ s. d.	Team Labour. £ s. d.	Maintenance, Depreciation, &c. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Day. £ s. d.	NIGHT WORK. Wages. £ s. d.	Team Labour. £ s. d.	Maintenance, Depreciation, etc. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Night. £ s. d.
January ...	140 9 9	34 6 5	19 3 1	193 19 3	7 3 8	41 5 9	5 15 6	3 1 4	50 2 7	1 17 1½
February ...	127 9 8	35 0 0	5 12 9	168 2 5	7 0 1¼	36 7 0	5 0 0	4 12 11	45 19 11	1 18 9
March ...	140 13 9	38 15 10	7 9 8	186 19 3	7 3 9½	41 4 6	5 6 5	4 16 0	51 6 11	1 19 6
April ...	138 13 5	31 1 4	9 6 2	179 0 11	6 17 8½	40 3 9	5 7 2	3 7 7	48 18 6	1 17 7¼
May ...	144 0 8	31 19 2	12 10 6	188 10 4	7 5 0¼	42 18 5	5 11 9	4 1 4	52 11 6	2 0 5¼
June ...	176 10 4	31 1 4	6 18 9	214 10 5	8 5 0¼	41 15 4	5 7 2	3 16 0	50 18 6	1 19 0¼
July ...	141 5 10	31 19 3	6 4 4	179 9 5	6 12 11	41 17 0	5 10 9	3 2 2	50 9 11	1 17 4¾
August ...	120 11 11	32 2 2	13 6 5	166 0 6	6 7 8½	38 10 6	5 10 9	4 5 3	48 6 6	1 17 2
September ...	141 2 2	31 1 6	26 15 1	198 18 9	7 13 0¼	40 3 10	5 7 2	4 2 9	49 13 9	1 18 11¾
October ...	144 13 4	32 2 2	14 11 10	191 7 4	7 1 9	40 5 4	5 10 9	3 0 5	48 16 6	1 16 2
November ...	134 1 3	31 1 5	16 19 6	182 2 2	7 6 6	38 11 3	5 7 2	3 11 1	47 9 6	1 17 11¾
December ...	146 10 9	30 2 3	5 9 10	182 2 10	6 14 11	46 2 11	5 10 9	4 15 9	56 9 5	2 1 9¾
Total ...	1696 2 10	390 12 10	144 7 11	2231 3 7	7 2 7	489 5 7	65 5 4	46 12 7	601 3 6	1 18 5

MONTH, 1925	No. of Tons Removed. Day Work.	Night Work.	Average Cost per Ton. Day. s. d.	Night. s. d.
January ...	525	120	7 4½	8 4
February ...	478	109	7 0	8 5
March ...	512	120	7 3½	8 6½
April ...	460	121	7 9	8 1
May ...	495	122	7 7	8 7
June ...	549	130	7 9¾	7 10
July ...	366	125	9 9¾	8 0¾
August ...	439	109	7 6¾	8 10
September ...	463	107	8 7	9 5½
October ...	566	116	6 9	8 5
November ...	535	120	6 9¾	7 11¾
December ...	513	120	7 1	9 4¾
Total ...	5901	1419	7 4¾	8 5¾

TABLE shewing total cost, number of tons, etc., for day and night work.

MOTORS.

MONTH, 1925	DAY WORK.												NIGHT WORK.											
	Wages.			Running Costs.			Maintenance, Depreciation, etc.			Total.			Average Cost per Working Day.			Wages.			Running Costs.			Maintenance, Depreciation, etc.			Total.			Average Cost per Working Night.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January ..	172	12	0	17	19	10	47	3	10	237	15	8	8	16	1½	37	9	1	4	3	3	10	10	9	52	3	1	1	18	7½
February ...	144	15	11	17	1	10	41	15	1	203	12	10	8	9	8	35	16	8	3	9	9	10	3	5	49	9	10	2	1	2¾
March ...	161	19	3	16	18	5	66	16	11	245	14	7	9	9	0	40	9	3	3	15	0	11	3	0	55	7	3	2	2	7
April ...	178	3	7	18	1	0	54	17	9	251	2	4	9	12	4¾	39	13	1	2	12	10	9	3	9	51	9	8	1	19	7
May ...	193	0	9	16	1	9	53	3	2	262	5	8	10	1	9	37	2	4	3	6	10	12	7	0	52	16	2	2	0	7½
June ...	157	17	7	13	10	8	51	19	9	223	8	0	8	11	10	38	14	2	3	1	2	12	2	2	53	17	6	2	1	5
July ...	175	5	7	12	15	9	50	15	8	238	17	0	8	16	11	41	5	8	3	11	9	13	8	10	58	6	3	2	3	2
August ...	148	0	8	17	3	9	45	13	10	210	18	3	8	2	2¾	38	0	0	4	0	2	8	16	6	50	16	8	1	19	1
September ...	172	0	0	14	19	9	38	9	7	225	9	4	8	5	9	39	13	2	3	3	10	8	15	2	51	12	2	1	19	8
October ...	176	19	1	19	5	1	44	17	8	241	1	10	8	18	6½	39	14	10	3	9	8	9	3	3	52	7	9	1	18	9½
November ...	156	3	7	16	1	7	70	19	7	243	4	9	9	14	7	38	1	10	3	11	4	10	17	1	52	10	3	2	2	0½
December ...	190	14	9	17	18	7	38	5	5	246	18	9	9	2	11	45	9	2	3	16	4	6	5	1	55	10	7	2	1	1¾
Total ...	2027	12	9	197	18	0	604	18	3	2830	9	0	9	3	7¼	471	9	3	42	1	11	122	16	0	646	7	2	2	1	3½

MONTH, 1925	No. of Tons Removed.		Average Cost per Ton.	
	Day Work.	Night Work.	Day.	Night.
			s. d.	s. d.
January ...	711	127	6 8	8 2½
February ...	601	120	6 9	8 3
March ...	649	134	7 6¾	8 6
April ...	691	126	7 3	8 2
May ...	680	120	7 8½	8 9½
June ...	644	116	6 11	9 3½
July ...	671	136	7 1	8 6½
August ...	646	130	6 6	7 9¾
September ...	656	133	6 10½	7 9
October ...	690	129	6 11½	8 1½
November ...	614	120	7 11	8 9
December ...	673	134	7 4	8 2½
Total ...	7926	1525	7 1¾	8 5¾

TABLE shewing number of privies and dustbins emptied and cost per ton, etc.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Privies and Ashpits emptied	37,226	39,563	46,090	50,584	58,496	70,185	62,645	63,948
Privy Pails emptied ...	140,659	142,576	141,841	142,458	142,395	138,953	133,344	130,065
Dustbins...	141,450	150,826	182,951	195,268	251,054	310,027	282,823	271,955
Paper Bags	66	1	413	2,246	6,628	6,056	5,893	6,665
No. of Tons removed—								
Day Work	8,921	10,704	11,950	14,148	14,411	13,882	14,115	13,827
Night Work	2,263	2,271	2,227	2,282	3,372	3,102	3,010	2,944
	11,184	12,975	14,177	16,430	17,783	16,984	17,125	16,771
Cost of removal	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Cost	3381 9 11	4916 4 7	6376 17 3	6233 6 11	7521 8 2	6039 16 6½	6137 15 7	6309 3 3
Cost per Ton	0 6 0½	0 7 6¼	0 8 11¾	0 7 7	0 8 4½	0 7 1¼	0 7 2¼	0 7 6¼
Cost of Day Work per Ton	0 5 5¾	0 7 0½	0 8 3	0 7 4½	0 8 4¾	0 6 11¾	0 6 11½	0 7 3¾
Cost of Night Work per Ton	0 8 2¾	0 9 7¾	0 11 8	0 10 6	0 8 5½	0 7 8½	0 8 1¾	0 8 5¾

NOTE.—The cost for 1922, 1923 and 1924 includes maintenance, but for other years only wages, team labour and petrol are included.

Sanitary Inspections.

A Number and Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	B Number of Notices Served.			C Result of Service of Notice.		
		Statutory.	Informal.	Notices complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions.	
						Instituted	Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses ...	180	9	154	150	4	...	...
2. Back-to-Back Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tents, Sheds, etc. ...	286	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. Courts, etc.	66	...	11	11	...	...	...
5. Privies, etc.	172	161	652	632	20	...	...
6. House Drainage ...	1,193	8	91	89	2	...	...
7. Ditches, etc.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Offensive Accumulations	78	5	7	7	...	...	...
9. Keeping of Animals ...	39	...	9	9	...	...	...
10. Offensive Trades ...	172	...	9	9	...	...	...
11. (*a*) Slaughterhouses	2,004	...	24	24	...	...	...
(*b*) Other Places, etc. ...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Piggeries	422	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. (*a*) Dairies ... (*b*) Cowsheds ... (*c*) Milkshops ...	170	...	96	96	...	...	...
14. (*a*) Factories	366	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Workshops	39	...	4	4	...	...	...
(*c*) Workplaces	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Outworkers ...	17	...	17	17	...	...	...
15. Bakehouses	68	...	74	74	...	...	...
16. Common Lodging Houses	283	...	14	14	...	...	...
17. Channel Shutes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Smoke Observations ...	13	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Infectious Diseases ..	366	6	89	83	6	...	...
20. Miscellaneous	186	51	842	801	41	...	...
21. Re-inspections	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,200	241	2,093	2,020	73	...	...
House Drains Tested—no defects	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
House Drains Tested—found defective ...	8	4	8	8	...	...	...
Eave-spouting, etc. ...	64	2	29	29	...	...	...
Ventilating Shafts ...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...
TOTAL	97	6	40	40	...	...	...

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